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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.—The First Bayonet
Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant,
Co. B, 9th N. Y., New York City.

THE SAUNDERS RAID.—An account of a
daring and successful expedition. By S.
Corbett, 1st Ohio L. A., La
Crosse, Wis.

THE COLORED TROOPS.—An interesting
series of articles on their organization and
service. By Capt. Henry Bonebrake, 5th U. S.
Inf., Fort Knott, Mo. T.

THE ANTIPODES.—Another Graphic Let-
ter from Australia, with Illustrations. By
Comdr. E. S. Heath.

THE SULTANA DISASTER.—A Thrilling
Sketch of that Awful Calamity. By J. W.
Ellitt, Captain, Co. F, 4th U. S. C. T., In-
dianapolis, Ind.

FOUND HIS MATCH.—A Pleasant Story.
By E. A. Doherty, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Any subscriber who may receive an extra
copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will know
that it is intended for him to give to some
one of his acquaintance who is not a sub-
scriber, but who should be. We hope that
every subscriber will exert himself to secure
at least one additional subscriber, that we
may enter the coming momentous campaign
for soldiers' rights with all the power that
a quarter of a million subscribers can give
us.

TWENTY-two years and some months
after Appomattox is rather late in the day
to recognize the "Confederate States," Mr.
Cleveland.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND explains that
the flag business came before him as "a mere
matter of discretion." Whereupon he pro-
ceeded to commit a grave indiscretion.

AN official letter from Lincoln to Stanton
termining the rebel "combinations" the
"Confederate States" would be worth un-
told millions of dollars now to the holders of
Confederate war claims.

No story of constancy and devotion in
Fox's Book of Martyrs is more touching
than the meek humility with which Adjut-
ant-General Drum endures crucifixion to save his
official superiors.

CHARLES SUMNER Post was the first in
the Department of the Potomac to vote upon
the proposed Dependent Pension Bill.
There was a full meeting of the Post, and
the vote was unanimous in favor of the bill.

WHEREVER you see a man or a paper
howling against the G. A. R., you can rest
assured it is because he or it has been unable
to make use of the Order for some selfish
purpose.

A FAVORITE subject with painters is the
noble Roman Curia flinging himself into
the chasm to save his country. A companion
piece to this should be painted of Cleveland
flinging Drum into the chasm to save him-
self.

ONCE begun there is no telling where
this thing would stop. We might see
the Government asked to pay a bill rendered
for the board, medical attendance and funeral
expenses of the men confined at Andersonville.

AT last our flags were still there!
Right there where the boys put them
when they brought them from the hard-won
fields; right where Lincoln and Stanton
laid them with brimming love and admi-
ration for the gallant men who risked and laid
down their lives for them. The present
probability is that they will stay there
while, too.

THERE are some articles of wearing ap-
parel—hoop-skirt, waterproof cloak, etc.—
belonging to a resident of Beauvoir, Miss.,
named Davis. If we recollect right, his first
name is Jeff or Jefferson. Wonder if he
has also been boxed up to send back "with
a record of the circumstances of their cap-
ture." It would undoubtedly "promote
good feeling" in that gentleman's breast to
have this done.

TO "THE CONFEDERATE STATES."

It is simply beyond comprehension how
any intelligent man who passed through the
war period could write such an astounding
letter as Mr. Cleveland did to the Secretary
of War, suspending the return of the flags.
What in the name of all that is wonderful
could have induced a President of the United
States to write such a sentence as this:

I have to-day considered with more care than
when the subject was orally presented to me the
action of your Department directing letters to be
addressed to the Governors of all the States, offer-
ing to return, if desired, to the LOYAL States the
Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion
by the Confederate forces and afterward re-
covered by Government troops; and to THE
CONFEDERATE STATES the flags captured by the
Union forces, all of which, etc.

This is the first official intimation made
by any one that there ever was such a thing
as the "Confederate States"—let alone that
they are still in existence. Mr. Lincoln or
any of his great Cabinet would have a thou-
sand times rather cut their hands off than
write such a sentence. They spoke con-
stantly of the "so-called Southern Confed-
eracy," but to have officially termed them
the "Confederate States," would have been a
full concession of the vital principle of the
rebellion; a concession of the nationality of the
Confederacy, an admission that the war
was "a war of conquest," and would have
given France and England the opportunity
they yearned for, to recognize the Confed-
eracy as one of the Nations of the earth.

The official use of this term is a full con-
cession of a principle upon which the rebels
based their right to secede. It formally recog-
nizes a claim which Lincoln and the Union
leaders would never admit for one instant in
any shape or form. This was that the States
as such could make war upon the Government.
The rebels insisted that the States were sov-
ereign and independent—that they could
withdraw from the federation and make war
upon it precisely as any nation can make
war upon another. This was the very cor-
ner-stone of secession. The war for the
preservation of the Nation was based on the
directly-opposite idea. From first to last it
was sternly held by every Union Statesman,
General and soldier that the States were as
much an inseparable part of the Nation as a
County, a Township, or a City. Their ma-
chinery was seized by conspirators, and their
names and authority used to promote trea-
sonable designs; but these acts, being in
violation of the supreme law of the land,
were void from the first. States never
could or did make war upon the Nation;
it was done in certain States by "combi-
nations too powerful to be suppressed by
the ordinary course of judicial proceedings,"
to quote President Lincoln's first proclama-
tion.

The war for the preservation of the Union
was waged in the strictest accordance with
this theory, and the settlement at its con-
clusion made with similar exactness. There
was no peace made with the States, as there
would have been had there been any recog-
nition that they had made, or could make,
war as States. On the contrary, the men in
arms resisting the authority of the United
States were forced to surrender, the "com-
binations" were broken up and rendered
powerless, and the men assuming to be
Governors, Legislators and other function-
aries of the States were compelled to desist
from exercising official powers. In no in-
stance was any man recognized as having
power to commit the State to any act of re-
bellion, or to conclude peace after a war.

As fast as our armies reached the Capitals
of the so-called Confederate States, the men
who were pretending to be the Governors,
Legislators and other officials were dispersed
or deposed without ceremony.

Now, 22 years after these unlawful "com-
binations" were crushed under the mailed
hand of Loyalty—after 22 years of acqui-
escence in this act—there rises up a President
who officially repudiates the entire Union
theory of the war, and indorses that of the
Secessionists. He goes still farther and
speaks of the "Confederate States" in the
present tense, as if they still existed, and as if
the present Governments of Virginia, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,
Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas,
Louisiana and Texas are the legal successors
of the "combinations" set up to resist the
authority of the United States.

Nor does he stop here. The Adjutant-
General of the United States Army, acting
under his orders, addresses an official com-
munication to the present Governors of the
States we have mentioned above, which also as-
sumes that they are the legal successors of the
illegal Governments of the rebellion period, and
that those illegal Governors and Legislators
had the same authority to raise "volunteer
organizations" to fight the United States
that the legal Governors of the "loyal States"
had to organize forces to support the Govern-
ment.

In passing we confess a strong curiosity as
to how the people of the States which at-
tempted to secede will relish in this year of
Grace, 1887, being officially termed "Con-
federate States," and distinguished in that
way from the rest of the Nation, which, at
the same time, is officially designated as
"the loyal States."

The legal consequences of this enormous
blunder may overshadow the strong senti-
mental objections to the return of the
captured flags. By steadfastly denying the
legality of any act of the so-called State au-
thorities in support of the rebellion the
Government avoided liability for countless
millions of dollars of obligations and claims
that might otherwise have been fastened
upon it. When it forced the acceptance of
this position upon the States that had been
embraced in the so-called Confederacy, it
relieved them at once of all liability for any
share of the enormous Confederate debt, or
other claims arising out of the rebellion.
The whole account was sponged off with one
comprehensive sweep of the National arm,

and the ex-Confederates were freed from a
load which would have crushed the South.

The foreign holders of the Confederate
bonds have always denied the right of the
United States to do this, and within a few
years they have received such encourage-
ment in this view from eminent law-
yers that at the last session of Congress
they employed a prominent lawyer to
appear before the Judiciary Commit-
tees and make an argument that the
United States was legally respon-
sible for damages to the amount of
the claims, because our Government had in-
terfered unwarrantably between them and
their debtors to prevent the collection of
their debts. They intimate that the British
and French Governments may be induced
to take their view of the matter, and in some
diplomatic way secure the payment of at
least a portion of their claims. When we
remember the large holdings of Confederate
bonds by the English and French aristoc-
racy, and leading men—Gladstone himself
having no less than \$100,000 of them—we
will perceive that this threat cannot be dis-
regarded.

Their shrewd lawyers and the lawyers of
holders of hundreds of millions of other Con-
federate war claims are not likely to let this
stupendous blunder of Mr. Cleveland pass
unimproved. We can rest assured that we
shall hear much more of it when the time
comes that they can use it to advantage.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

The law applying to the captured flags is
so clear that no one has the slightest ex-
cuse for misinterpreting it. The following is the
act entire, the italics being our own:

CHAPTER XLVIII.

An act to provide for the collection and preserva-
tion of such flags, standards and colors as shall
have been or may hereafter be taken by the land
and naval forces of the United States from their
enemies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress
Assembled, That the Secretary of War and Navy De-
partments be, and they are hereby directed to cause
to be collected and transmitted to him, at the seat
of the Government, all such flags, standards and
colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken
by the Army and Navy of the United States from
their enemies.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That all the
flags, standards and colors of the description afore-
said which are now in the possession of the Depart-
ments aforesaid, and such as may hereafter be trans-
mitted to them, be, with all convenient dispatch,
delivered to the President of the United States, for
the purpose of being, under his direction, preserved
and displayed in such public place as he shall deem
proper.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of
\$500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for
the above purposes, and any moneys in the Treas-
ury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved April 15, 1814.

This appears in the Revised Statutes in
the following shape:

Sec. 218. The Secretary of War shall, from time
to time, cause to be collected and transmitted to
him, at the seat of Government, all such flags,
standards and colors as are taken by the Army from
the enemies of the United States.

Sec. 425. The Secretary of the Navy shall, from
time to time, cause to be collected and transmitted
to him, at the seat of Government, all flags, stand-
ards and colors taken by the Navy from the ene-
mies of the United States.

Sec. 1354. The Secretary of the Navy shall cause
to be collected and transmitted to him, at the seat
of Government of the United States, all such flags,
standards and colors as shall have been or may
hereafter be taken by the Navy from enemies.

Sec. 1355. All flags, standards and colors of the
description mentioned in the foregoing section,
which are now in the possession of the Navy De-
partment, or may hereafter be transmitted to it,
shall be delivered to the President for the purpose
of being under his direction preserved and dis-
played in such public place as he may deem proper.

The application of this law to the rebel
flags is clinched by the following decision of
the Supreme Court, in the case of "The Venu-
s," (5 Cranch, 233-284):

The national character of the owner at the time
of the capture determines its legality, and no fu-
ture circumstances changing the hostile character
of the claimant to that of a friend or subject can
entitle him to restitution.

A little examination of this will show that
the President has placed himself in a very un-
pleasant predicament. In the first place he
has quoted so much of the law as seemed to
justify his action in sending the flags back,
but omitted that portion which prevented
his doing as he desired. The law is so full
of bluff that he cannot avail himself of the
flimsy excuse that he had read one portion
but not the other. This would be no excuse
in any event, because he, above all others,
is supposed to be familiar with the entire
law. When, therefore, he talks of "con-
sidering with more care," it is too transparent
to deceive anyone. Gen. Drum says that
the matter was before the President for at
least six weeks, and during that time it was
frequently referred to. Certainly that was
ample time to obtain the full meaning of
less than 20 lines of printed matter. How
does it come that in six weeks he did not find
out as much about the law as he did in less
than that many hours after the indignant
dispatches began to pour in upon him?

There is no escape from the conclusion
that the President presumed upon the prob-
able ignorance of the people of an old and
seldom-mentioned law. He took his chances
that no one would find out that he was vi-
olating a statute enacted 73 years ago, and
which has not been publicly referred to for
an indefinite number of years.

It will be noticed that he manifests no
change of heart in the face of the storm
raised by his unlawful act. He expresses
no regret that he contemplated doing some-
thing which he discovers to be exceedingly
distasteful to the veterans of the Union, and
patriotic people generally, which was a
clear violation of law, and for which, had
he carried out his intention, he could have
been impeached. He has simply come to
the "opinion" that the return of the flags
in the manner thus contemplated is not
authorized by the existing law. He leaves
it open whether he may not return the
flags in some other way, and directly
hints to those who expected to receive them
to just be patient and it will probably all
come out right. Some way will be found
to fix the thing up.

CONTRADES:

"The penalty of treason is—"
No; hold on. We forgot. It is to have
their battleflags sent back to them.

MAKING OF A SCAPEGOAT.

The rebel flag incident gave a startling
illustration of the insincerity—to call it by
no worse name—of the President and his
clique of toadies. The day after the order
for the return of the rebel flags became pub-
lic in the North, the Administration papers
went into ecstasies of adulation over the
noble deed.

The New York Herald had a double-leaded
editorial extolling it as "a plan worthy of
the President of a united people." The Bal-
timore Sun spoke of it as the grand act of
a grand President of a grand country, and
the New York Times and Evening Post, the
Boston Herald, the Chicago Times, the St.
Louis Republican and the Philadelphia Times
tuned their trumpets to the same key, and
swelled the chorus. None of them could
find words too strong to properly laud the
President for conceiving and carrying out
so admirable an idea. The President ex-
panded his lungs and inhaled all this sweet
incense, as the just appreciation of his most
righteous act.

The next day comes a frost, a killing frost.
The tornado of wrath from the indignant
North struck the White House with the
suddenness and power of a fierce Texas
"norther," beating upon a settler's cabin.
Commander-in-Chief Fairchild's ringing
speech at Brooklyn, Foraker's trumpet blast
in Ohio were answered and repeated by
battle clarions from every city and town
and village where men dwell who had fought
for the flag from 1861 to 1865.

It was at once seen that a great, a stu-
pendous blunder had been made. If the
President had had the advantages of a
military education he could not have ex-
ecuted an "about-face" with more prompt-
ness. He was equally prompt in selecting a
scapegoat—and it was Adjut-Gen. Drum.
The Presidential papers took their cue with
equal quickness, and fell upon poor Drum
tooth-and-nail. The Associated Press agent
was called to the White House, and it was
carefully explained to him that the scheme
was really Drum's; that it had been a pet
crankiness of his for years; that he had
nearly caught the Arthur Administration
with it; that he had represented to the
President that it was a matter of little con-
sequence; that the giving back of the flags
had been going on for years in a desultory,
informal sort of way, and that it would be
better to make a clean sweep, once and for
all; that after he had buzzed about the
President several times in this way, the
latter, engrossed in more important public
business, had rather impatiently given him
permission to do as he desired, if he was
certain he was right, etc.

Upon this theme the Presidential papers
enlarged for days—the New York Herald
printing sometimes as much as three col-
umns, and the New York Times two col-
umns. The belabored Adjutant-General was
styled a "Muffled Drum," a "Base Drum,"
and finally a "Snare Drum."
Official etiquette and Regular Army usages
Drum from making any reply to this, further
then was contained in his first state-
ment of the plan was thoroughly ap-
proved by the President.

A QUESTION OF "OFFENSE."

We do not believe that any genuine Con-
federate soldier ever felt offended at seeing
the captured battleflags "displayed in a
public place at the seat of Government."

He knows that to get them there cost such
fighting as the world never saw before. It
was no child's play to take any one of those
soiled and tattered banners from the gallant
men who rallied around it, and he is proud
of the public acknowledgment of this fact,
made by the captors in their display of
them. If the gallantry of their defenders
had not made their capture a splendid
achievement no one would care to exhibit
them or to look at them. Nearly all the
talk of "humiliation" and "insult" comes
from supersensitizable toadies, who never
saw a battle and who think that this sort
of stuff will ingratiate them with the ex-rebels.

There is another side to this matter which
seems to escape public attention. If it is
"offensive" to the ex-rebels to see their
banners hung up in Washington, is it not
equally "offensive" to those who were loyal
during the war to see these emblems of re-
bellion given honorable display in the State
Capitals? The Union veteran visiting Rich-
mond, Raleigh, Columbia, Atlanta, Tallahas-
see, Montgomery, Jackson, Little Rock and
Baton Rouge has just as much right to have
his feelings considered as the ex-rebel visit-
ing Washington. Yet he will find standing
in and around those State Houses the statues
of men who won distinction leading rebel
armies; he will find their portraits, done by
the best artists, in prominent places on the
walls of the legislative halls, their swords
and battleflags tenderly preserved in glass
cases, where everybody can see them. He
will find the original ordinances of secession
in splendid frames in the most conspicuous
places in the State libraries, and wherever
he turns his eye will rest on some cherished
battleflag or some other droll relic eloquent
of devotion to the "Lost Cause."

If it be "offensive" to the minority of
our people who supported the rebellion to
know that their captured flags are publicly
displayed in Washington, how much more
offensive it must be to the great loyal ma-
jority to see or know of this constant pa-
rade of objects associated with the slaughter
of hundreds of thousands of the fathers,
brothers and sons of those who now form
the great bulk of our people?

We hear no suggestion from any Half-
breed or Mugwump to burn these relics, or
these portraits, or to tear down the statues
erected to Lee, Calhoun, Stonewall Jackson,
Albert Sidney Johnston, etc.

If the comrades had needed any solidi-
fying on the St. Louis matter this flag busi-
ness would have done it.

SOME "COFFEE BOILERS."

The Administration papers are setting up
their old yell of "coffee boilers," "bounty
jumpers," etc., against those who opposed
the return of the flags. Among the more
conspicuous of these "coffee boilers" that we
now remember are:

Commander-in-Chief Lucius Fairchild,
who lost an arm while leading his regiment
with brilliant gallantry.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the brave Com-
mander of the Third Corps, and who lost a leg
at Gettysburg.

Gen. Sheridan, the Commander of the fa-
mous Sharpshooters, and who made a splen-
did fight against Longstreet's whole corps at
the beginning of the second day of the battle
of Gettysburg.

Gen. Tuttle, of Iowa, who commanded the
2d Iowa when it made the historic charge
that sealed the fate of Fort Donelson.

Gov. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, who was the
first man in his regiment to cross the rebel
works on Mission Ridge.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, who commanded the
36th Ohio, and was seriously wounded at
Chickamauga.

Gov. J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, who by
good soldiery rose to the command of the
Army of the Frontier.

We could extend the list of this kind of
"coffee-boilers" indefinitely, but these are a
good sample of the lot.

THE WAY TO UNDERSTAND IT.

It has been urged in extenuation of the
course of Messrs. Cleveland and Endicott
that both of them have held aloof from mili-
tary men and warlike scenes all their lives,
and, therefore, do not appreciate the value
of a flag as most people do. They can see in it
but little more than a bit of bright-hued
bunting, of less utility than a striped awning,
and of scarcely more interest. There is
something in this excuse. It takes peculiar
circumstances to make a man properly ap-
preciate a flag. If, for example, Messrs.
Cleveland and Endicott had been marching
some day through the pine barrens of Vir-
ginia with a thousand other young men, and
had suddenly come out into the open to find
the woods beyond filled with dark-tempered
gentlemen in butternut clothing, over whose
heads would float a dingy red rag with
blue stars, they would suddenly find the
whole universe seemingly center around
that insignificant piece of cloth. It would
become the vortex of a veritable hell of fire.

All the courage, all the pride, all the resolu-
tion, all the patriotism of one side would be
concentrated upon taking it, and all the des-
peration, all the instinct of self-preservation,
all the chivalric bravery of the other side
would be concentrated in retaining it. As
the excitement and fury of battle rose to
frenzy there would come an awful two or
three minutes, when the maddened survivors
would rush together around the flag, and
the bayonet and clubbed musket would do
the devil's own work. If Mr. Cleveland or
Mr. Endicott happened to be one of the few
who escaped death, and who at last, with
bayonet-thrust through thigh and musket-
bullet through lungs, crawled painfully out
of the heap of dying, dragging with him the
flag-staff, which he had barely strength
enough left to wrench from the death-grasp
of the rebel color-bearer, he would under-
stand how men feel that a captured flag has
a value somewhat higher than can be ob-
tained for it from the rag-man.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

Now, comrades, let us have full meetings
at all the Posts to consider the Dependent
Pension Bill framed by the G. A. R. Na-
tional Committee on Pensions, and a
unanimous indorsement of it. We know
that the more it is discussed and
considered the more certain all will be
to arrive at the conclusion that this is the
best thing that can be done. It will do more
good to a greater number of the most needy
and deserving of any measure that can be
suggested with any likelihood of becoming
successful. If the G. A. R. indorse this bill
with unanimity there will be no doubt of
its success before Congress, and that is what
we all want.

Undoubtedly the strongest objection that
will be made to the bill is that it does not
go far enough. This is something that
we all recognize. But it goes as far as
it is expedient to go now. After we
get it passed, we can consider further
legislation, and then those who have
other ideas that they want incorporated into
the pension law can have their opportunity.
But by all means let us unite now on a
measure that will do so much good to so
many well-deserving men and women.

NO BEARING ON THE CASE.

It has no bearing whatever on the case
that the 9th Conn. has given back to the 3d
Miss. the flag they captured from them; that
a Virginia regiment returned the flag that it
captured from the 164th N. Y., and that
several other regiments have done similar
things.

That is a matter personal to the regiments
most interested. The men who took the
flags in open fight may give them back if
they wish to.

We are perfectly willing that Messrs.
Cleveland, Endicott and Drum shall give
back to the rebels any flags they may have
personally captured from them.

When it comes to giving back flags that
other men have captured, that is a very
different matter.

"THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER."

An announcement of the issue of this
splendid book—the last literary work of
John A. Logan—appears in another column.

It is gotten up in superb style, and is a
valuable addition to any library.

The New York Times, while lauding the
President for his entire course in regard to
the rebel battle-flags, has yet sense enough
to see the awful hole in which we would be
placed by the proposition to "return them to
their respective States." It says:

The Union flags that have come into the pos-
session of the Government might very properly be
sent to the Governors of the States from whose
troops they were taken, but there is really no of-
ficial in any State that could with propriety
be asked to accept Confederate flags. There are no
Confederate Governors, there are no Governors
having any official connection with the Con-
federate Governments of 22 years ago. The
present Governors may have been in the Con-
federate army, but the fact that they are now the
Chief Executives of States whose people were at
one time engaged in insurrection, but whose
present population is exercising all the privileges
and performing all the duties of loyal citizens of
the Union, does not make them in any sense
proper custodians of flags formerly borne by Con-
federate armies.

If Mr. Cleveland really entertains any
doubt as to the opinion of the comrades on
the propriety of his visiting the National En-
campment, we have several thousand letters
on our desk which are at his service for the
purposes of information. They are written
by men in all parts of the country, and of
all shades of politics—by men who do not
skulk under a non de plume, but come out
boldly and say what they think over their
real names, with their company, regiment
and post-office address, and they talk in a
way that would tend to make his hair curl
if he could read them. In all the lot there
are but three who desire him to visit the
Encampment.

The New York World is a pretty earnest
supporter of Cleveland's Administration,
but it cannot forbear this comment on the
flag incident:

There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether
the proposal to return the Confederate battleflags
was actually discussed at a Cabinet meeting.
Whether it was or not, the Administration is placed
in an unpleasant position. If, after debate, the
Cabinet resolved to permit the return of the flags
its reputation for common sense and good judg-
ment must suffer somewhat. If, on the other
hand, the President came to a decision on so im-
portant a matter without consulting his advisers,
he acted in a somewhat precipitate and unwar-
ranted manner. Perhaps it would be just as well
to blame it all on Drum, who originated the idea
and suggested it to Secretary Endicott.

The National Administrative Council of the
G. A. R. will soon hold a meeting, at which it will
be asked to remove the Encampment from St.
Louis. In considering the question it will only be
necessary to remember in behalf of St. Louis that
everything is in readiness to give the G. A. R.
a most hospitable reception.—St. Louis Republic.

The whole matter can be adjusted in a
moment by an intimation from Mr. Cleve-
land that public business will require that he
postpone his visit until the holding of the
Mississippi Valley Fair or the Carnival.
Then St. Louis can get ready to entertain
the biggest crowd of veterans seen since the
Grand Review in Washington.

The number of allowances during the
week ending June 18 was 3,579, of which
1,70